## INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier | all I want, I take the next best thing. I Legislative Reports.]

IN BENATE. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, 1885-10 a, m.

SENATE BILLS PARSED. Mr. Winter's bill [8. 11.] concerning the tax that may be levied by County Boards where the population is over 25,000-applicable only to Marion County, it was said by My Overstreet-was read the third time and

passed by year 35, nays 3. Mr. Duncan's, of Brown, bill [8, 61] intended to restore regularity of a three years' term of Commissioners, to provide a method for calculating the terms and to prevent litigation, was read the third time and passed by year 27, nays 2.

DRUGGISTS' LICENSE, Mr. Bryant's bill [8, 110 - see page 57] to protect the people from the compounding of medicine by incompetent persons, was read the third time-

Mr. McINTOSH was sorry to oppose this bill, because introduced by his colleague of years ago in the lower House. But it is the product of the State Pharmaceutical Association, and its object is to put the drug trade under the supervision and control of that association. It was printed by that association and distributed in this General Assembly. It requires the Governor to appoint just such a board as that association may direct. Before a man is permitted to continue in his business he will be required to obtain a license, such as the United State-Covernment requires of certain trades. It only permits the sale of a few things, such as may be put up and labeled by a licensed pharmscentist.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to amend by directing prosecutions to be made in the name of the State, not in the name of the people, as the bill reads.

This amendment was made by consent. The bill failed to pass by year 18, nays 22.

TRUST FUND CUSTODIANS.

Mr. Macy's bi I [8, 125] to amend Sec. 1 of the act of March 5, 1883, concerning the paying over by officers of trust funds was read the third time and passed by yeas 32, nays 12, 1 Mr. MACY explaining: It is to cure a defeet in the act which was intended to apply to all officers, but only fixes a penalty as against Clerks, Treasurers and Sheriffs. This bill will make the law apply to all officers having the custody of trust funds.

MOUSE BILLS PASSED TO THE THIRD READING. The bill [H. 27] to amend Sec. 1,464 of the code in relation to Justices of the Peace. was read the second time and referred to the

Committee on Phraseology. The bill [8, 17] to legalize the appointment and acts of trustees in certain cases -- whan more than one has been made in cases of voluntary assignment, was read the second time, with committee amendments, which | were concurred in.

The bill H. R. 39 -see page Pol to authorize County Commissioners in make suitable appropriations for the education of pauper children was read the second time. The bill [H. R. 49] to amend Sec. 740 of

the act of April 7, 1881-Sec. 1,240 of the cide-concerning proceedings in civil cases, was read the second time.

SUPREME COURT CLERK RECORDS, The bill [H. R. 72] to amend Sec. 5,830 of the code, coming up on the second reading, two reports from the Committee on Organization of Courts were read, the majority recommending it to be indefinitely postpened, and the minority recommending the

Mr. MACY said: It is substantially the Benate bill introduced by himself, Mr. MAY: The committee was not full when the bill was considered, but he did not hear an objection to the majority report-

four being present. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Headricks, moved to substitute the minority for the majority re-

On motion by Mr. SELLERS it was laid on the table -year, 22; bays, 21.

Mr. Youche's bill [8, 12-see page 18] was

read the second time and ordered engrossed, CHILDREN LABOR. Mr. Bailey's bill B. 20 see pages 37 and

107] coming up on the second reading, with a pending amendment to make the age fourteen instead of twelve. The smendment was rejected-year, in

Mr. BAILEY moved to insert "thirteen" instead of fourteen as the limit of years under which no child shall be engaged. This amendment was also rejected by year

Mr. FOULKE in explanation of his vote saying: I think the Democratic two third majority upon the floor of this Senate is entitled to the assistance of at least one or two Republicans in the able, earnest and disinterested efforts to prove to the people of Indiana that it meant what it said in its Blate platform; and if it can't prove it meant what it said, to help it come as nearly to what it said as possible; I am, therefore, in | have heard no argument advanced or put

to say in explanation that I voted in favor of the fourteen and over limitation, but that being out of the way, now I shall vote

"aye" on this question. Mr. McCULLOUGH, when his name was called, said: I desire to keep within the spirit of the Democratic platform. My friend, the Senator from Wayne (Mr. Foulke), has been reading Republican literature so long that he is unable to read aright a Democratic platform. So far as this legislation is intended to protoct children from being employed in pursuits that are dangerous, or will cause them to be cruelly treated | not have the privilege of selecting the inor overworked, that far I am in favor of the legislation. But the legislation must be on the ground of protection to the children, not upon the ground of taking their labor out of competition of older persons. If it is put upon the ground of taking their labor out of | under our party system, yet I never heard of con petition with other persons, you might | eneswerving from his duty on that account: as well attempt to prevent all persons worth | and the people can elect incumbents of this over \$10,000 from engaging in certain em- office who will discharge their duties withployments. A proposition foreign to our out partisan bias. I have no fear such a institutions. Citizens of this country are | course would degrade the office. This bill supposed to be free and equal before the law. A monopoly ought not to be created or attempted by excluding from competition any class of persons. I think the age of tweive is the proper one to place the restriction, and vote "no".

Mr. WILLARD, when his name was called, said: I think there can be no misapprehension as to what the Democratic platform rays. It mays distinctly. [Reads.] I am distinctly in favor of that, no matter what the Republican party may have done. I will read from the abstract of the Bureau I am aware is has been false to every pledge | of Education stating the mode of election of for the last eighteen years, but that's no ex- | these school officers in each of the several case for the Democratic party, when it came | States of the Union. [Reads]. This report

which we carried this State upon, and gained a two thirds majority in this Senate, says it should be; but I am not one of those who believe in "rale or rain;" if I can't get therefore vote, under protest, for thirteen

The vote was taken as announced above, and so the amendment was defeated. Mr. BAILEY moved that the bill be en-

DRAKE: If the the bill is to protect shild labor from competition with adult labor it is defective, because there are thousands of employments outside of mines and factories where children come into competition with adult labor. If the purpose is to protect children who are too young to know the bazard of daugerous employments, I think it ought to be limited to a prohibition from laboring in those factories where there is danger to life or limb, and the bill ought to enumerate such dangerous employments. I am not willing to vote that a child shall not earn its own living in the best manner possible where there is no danger attached to the employment. For the purpose of protecting adult labor the bill should be much wider than it is. I move to strike out the words "or engaged in any other kind of

manufacturing in the State," Mr. BAILEY: I hope that amendment will not prevail. This bill seeks to prohibit child labor for several reasons, just because children under the age of fourteen ought to be in the public schools furnished by the State, not only for the purposes of education but because in factories and workshops their health and constitution are undermined. A good physical constitution and education are the foundation of good citizenship. A custom has grown up under which boys are forced to do men's work at boys' wages. If ws attempt to limit the application of this bill to one or two classes of labor we would defeat the purposes of the bill and confine it to a much smaller limit than we as a party have screed to legislate.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: The proposition amounts to a prohibition against employing children in dangerous kinds of labor, such as mining coal, iron and other minerals and the manufacture of iron and steel, and I think it ought to be adopted.

The amendment was rejected. Mr. WILLARD demanded the previous The Senate seconded the demand, and un-

gres ed for the third reading by year 25, Mr. DRAKE: I desire to explain my

vote. While the bill is a little broader than I am in favor of, I am in favor of protecting attorney's fee clause the holder hands it to these children from bazardous employment, the lawyer without making a bargain. The and as this bill does that to a certain extent I vote "ave." Mr. FOULKE: I desire to say in explana-

tion that I believe if our children are kept better race, of young men and women in twenty years from now than were they permitted to work in such places. Therefore I

Mr. OVERSTREET, when his name was called, said: I believe the fathers and mothers of th's State know better when and where their children shall work than either the Democratic or Republican party, or even the Senate. Therefore I vote "no."

Mr. RAHM: On behalf of the children of this State-that they may have a chance to make an honest living and not do the work children are compelled to do-a cost of collection, is forced to do so. I do man's work for a child's wages-I am heartily n favor of the bill, and only regret the age it is for the benefit of the children, for there are a good many parents who do not use the proper judgmet, but who, for the sake of making a few dollars, compel their children to work in factories and mines, not having sense enough to know they are taking away their own bread and butter, and that their children would have better health and be

school. Therefore I vote "aye. Mr. SELLERS, when his name was called. swid. In deference to the expressed wish of the Democratic party, I vote "aye."

Mr. THOMPSON: I think the passage of the present bill will be a step toward compulsory education, therefore I vote "aye." The vote was then announced as above, so the bill was ordered engrossed.

Then came a receas for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Brown's bill [8, 8] to provide for the election of County Superintendents, was read the second time, with a favorable committee report and a report recommending that the bill lie on the table.

Mr. WILLARD This bill proposes to take the election of County Superintendent from the Township Trustees, and have that officer elected by the people. We ought not to make such a violent change without there is some popular demand for it. The Trustees have the best opportunities to judge of the necessities of the school. This office should not be placed in a popular election; if so, this office will go like all others, and being last on the list, will be subject to trades and political bargains. He has charge of the az amination of teachers. Two years ago the rades of teachers were clevated by a law then passed. Under it a great many incompetent teachers have falled to pass examination, and to those dissatisfied men you give the power to say to that officer: "If you refuse me a license, you will meet with our opposition, not only in the canvage for the nomination, but at the polls," There has been no office kept to free from partisan rule as is this office of County Superintendent. I favor of the thirteen year limitation, and I forward for this change, except in some favor a certain bill therein mentioned: counties there are Superintendents some dis-Mr. JOHNSON, of Tippecauge: I desire | savietied teachers desire to get rid of by an

Mr. DUNCAN, of Brown: Two years ago I introduced a bill not making so many radical changes as this bill does. I believe there are some radical defects in the selection, as now, of the office of County Superinterdent. There ought to be more stability in that office, and my bill proposed, as does this one, to make the tenure of office four years. There are ways of remedying the defects, and sill leave the selection in the hands of the Township Trustess. I have yet to hear a good reason why the people should cumbent of this office. This bill proposes another improvement. Tout he shall prosent a certificate of qualification as a teacher running three years, and issued by the State Board of Education. Judges are nominated provides for results that will greatly benefit the school system. As now the people have little sympathy with the effice. If the candidate were nominated by his party he would have their sympathy much more than

were he elected by the Township Trustees. Mr. BROWN: I believe in the people choosing their rulers. Practically the system in vogue is one where the people have delegated the power to Township Trustees. While I do not desire to discuss the measure into power, to break pledges to the people it | shows that in the great Northwestern States |

easted and left to the people in this State. who are better judges than the ten or fifteen Township Trumees. This office now has become subservient to the book agent, map and

furniture rings. Mr. WILLARD moved to substitute the years because I can't get fourteen. I vote | last report-to lay on the table for the first report of the committee. The motion was agreed to by year 24,

DBNB 22 Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, explaining: In St. Joseph County the office of County Superintendent has been entirely a non-partisen office. We have a Superintendent who has held office for years-elected by Demograts and Republicans upanimously. I believe better selections for the schools can be made by the Township Trustees, upon whom yests the direct responsibility of the schools, than by conventions, therefore I vote "aye."

Mr. WILLARD made an ineffectual motion-year 22, pays 25-to concur in the first report as amended by the substitution of the last report. On motion by Mr. Sellers the bill was re-

committed.

ASTORNEY PERS IS NOTES.

Mr. Emith's, of Jay, bill [8, 14-288 page [36] to appeal the attorney fee clause in notes, coming up on the second reading-Mr. MAGEE: In 1875, or previously, the General Assembly passed a law authorizing an attorney fee clause to be put in a note, The man who is in default for non payment of money should pay the expense of collect. ing, if collection has to be forced. The people ought to have the right to make any contracts in relation to the loan and repayment of money they see ilt If the Legislature is to take the paternal relation to the people in this and every other thing, it may go so far as to reach in side of domestic relations. When we invade the established order for the repayment of money so well known in every respect, it should not be done in response to a demand from any particular part of the State. The spirit of the law is that the person who has to pay the attorney fee should have the right to recover it from the defaulting debtor. I never knew as able a Committee on Judiciary as the present one in this Senate, and when that Committee has reported on any measure it is safe for the Senate to follow the recommendation of that committee. I hope the bill will be defeated. Mr. SMITH, of Jay: A promise to pay

attorney's s in a promissory note or draft is entirely wrong. The attorney's fee alder its operations the bill was ordered en- ways comes off to other fellow, and the attorney charges as large a fee as he can. Without this provision in a note the holder neuglly makes a bargain as to what the fee shall be, but when the note contains the valuation of the lawyer's fee is regulated by a local custom in reference to the collection of commercial papers containing that kind of an agreement. This attorney's fee clause out of mines and factories we will have a jue nothing more or less than usurious interest, and will Senators justify usurious interest? He believed the bill is a righteous measure, and that it would not injure anybody. He moved a substitute for the committee's report that the bill be ordered engrossed.

Mr. FOULKE could not see how an indemnity against loss can be construed as usury or interest of any kind, or even compensation for the loan of money. The attorney fee clause is simply an indemnity. It should impose upon the holder the further not believe in tals kind of legislation over people able to take care of themselves. It is has not been limited at fourteen. I think | for the good of the people that they should protect their own individual rights, and not | the whites in our schools, that we should make that attempt for tham. Repeal this is w and in all classes of cases | not materially effect the teaching of Gerwhere there is any doubt of collection, the rate of interest will go up in just those cases where the necessity is greatest, and it will hurt the poorer class of people. The interest is put up against the noor man, though it prepared to earn better wages if sent to | may not be known whether he will default

> The Senate refused to order the bill engrossed by year 19, nava 24, The report of the committee that the bill lie on the table was concurred in by year 28,

Mr. McCOLLOUGH, when his name was called, said: I oppose the bill because it is in principle wrong. It is an attempt to take away from the people the right to make such of this free country. contracts as they please, I believe every lawyer will agree that instead of being a | nava 38 benefit to the actual practitioner of law it is a curse to the profession. It is a wrong to | that he voted against it because the law al the people to say they shall not make such | rendy gave what the bill proposed. contracts as they see ht. I vote 'aye,'

BUPERVIRORS OF BIURWAYS, Mr. Brown's bill (H. R. 21) to amend Sections 1, 6 and 20 of the Supervisors' act of March 2, 1883, was read the second time with

a committee substitute therefor. Mr. BROWN explained one section cuts down the hours for a day's work from ten to eight, and with other changes proposed, will make the road laws protty nearly perfect this substitute being a compilation of good leatures from similar bills.

Mr. MAGEE desired an amendment so as to leave the construction of bridges discretionary with the Caunty Commissioners And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDSELDAY, Feb. 18, 1885,-10 8, m. AMBRNAL ORGUNDS,

Mr. HAYWORTH offered the following joins resolution [H. R. 12] instructing the Benators and requesting the Representativein Congress, from the State of Indiana, to Whereas, Hon, William E, English has introduced into the House of Representatives of Congress of the United States Congress of a ntil for ceding the grounds known as the arrecal grounds, near the city of Indianapolis, to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of building

thereon a university worthy the State of Indiana. these grounds being about to be abandoned for ars hal purpose therefore, be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indians, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives be requested to favor the passegg of said bill.

The resolution was adopted.

PAY OF HOUSE EMPLOYES, Mr. DITTEMORE offered the following: Resolved, That clerks of this House shall recerve #5 per day for such days only as they are notually employed. On his further motion the resolution was

MEXICAN VETERANS, Mr. GORDON offered the following: Resolved. That as the veterans of the Mexican war are holding a meeting in this city, that they be invited to visit the House of Representatives,

referred to the Committee on Fees and Sal-

and that a committee of two be appointed to convey to them this resolution. It was adopted, and the Speaker appointed as such committee Mr. Barney and Mr. Trout.

STATE APPROPRIATION. Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bitl | H R. 749 making general appropriations for the State Government, which was read the first time, and on his further motion made a special order for 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

SOLDIERS' FUNERAL EXPENSES. Mr. BARNEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, returned Mr. Loyd's bill [H. R. 469] authorizing Boards of County

limit at fourteen years. just as the platform | people is incorporated, and it ought to barel. | penses of the burial of honorably discharged soldiers, with a favorable report thereon. Mr. LOYD: I move that this bill be read the second time and that the Constitutional rule be suspended and the bill put upon its passage. This bill will recommend itself to the House. We should not, through our negligence, allow our war veterans to go to

their graves as paupers. LOANE OF COUNTY PUNDS.

Mr. TONER | atroduce i a bill | H. R .- | to authorize the loan by County Auditors to parties in other counties, such county funds which may have been in the County Treasmry for three months; which was read the On his motion it was referred to the Com-

mittee on County and Cownship Business, HATLWAY LEUISLATION,

On motion by Mr. COPELAND his bill H. R. 451 regulating rallway farm, etc., on the second reading was taken from the table. Mr. GOODING moved to amend by making the fare for passengers two and a half cents per mile lustead of three cents. Hs said: As the rallways of Indiana are not charging over two and a half couts par mils. I think this bill should say so. The companies can make enough at two and a half cents. The ratiways will take care of themselves; let us take care of the people, Mr. GORDON: I have no objection to the amendment itself, but I fear that it will endanger the bill. I therefore move that the

amendment lie on the table. This motion was rejected.

The amendment was fagreed to-ayes, 60. Days. Bad Mr. GOODING moved to amand so that an attorney's fee shall be taxed with the cast in all judgments against rathroad companie. Mr. MOODY: I hope the amendment will not prevail. I fully concur in the sentiment | Yole 'yea. of the gentleman from Hancock (Mr. Gogding) that corporations should stand on an attorney fees unless he contracts in writing topay. Then why does the gentleman offer this amendment compelling a railroad company to pay attorney fees in all adgments recovered against them? never represented a railroad company, but have uniformly, when employed at all, been employed against them; but, sir, I regard this amendment as wrong in principle, and will certainly endanger the passage of the bill. I am not in favor of a law that requires

tracts to pay them in writing. Mr. GORDON moved that the constitution at restriction be dispensed with that the bill may be pressed to the final vote now.

any man to pay attorney fees unless he con-

The motion was rejected by year 63, navs , two thirds not voting in the affirmative. Mr STALEY moved to amend so that no fare for any distance shall be less than ten carry pessengers from one station to another | when a year ago the Queen set the example for five cents; they would abolish the station | of abstaining from lamb during the season. first. This would abolish two stations in | in order to give an increase to the flocks of Clinton County, these two being within two | the United Kingdom, it cost English epimiles of the county seat. On motion of Mr. GOODING the amendment was laid on the table.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COLOR AND GERMAN IN SCHOOLS. Mr. McHENRY, from the Committee on Education, returned Mr. Passage's [H. R. to regulate the teaching of German in is not just that a man who signs a note | the public schools-when twenty-five or more patrons desire it-with a favorable report thereon.

> Mr. GOODING: If you will read carefully you will see that the bill also provides for the admission of colored children along with Mr. BEST: I believe that the bill does

> man, but relates wholly to the admission of colored pupils. Mr. PLEASANTS: It does effect the teaching of German. It provides for it when wanted where it can not now be ob-

Mr. FRENCH: Tae law now clearly defines the school matter as regards to color. Mr. McHENRY: Some of the school authorities have ruled out German because they thought that enough branches were not

Mr. PASSAGE: I introduced that bill bacause I wanted all children, white or black, to have an equal chance to the free schools The bill was ordered engrossed by year 50,

Mr. BROWNING, explaining his vote, said. Mr. GOODING, in explanation of his yots. anid that he voted against it because it or cinded Germans.

Mr. HOBAN, explaining, said he was opposed to some of the sivil rights provisions. but as he had to take it without pepper or sauce he would yots "aye." Mr. PASHAGE, explaining his vote, said

Knowing that the bill will not abridge the rights of Germans in Indiana, but give equal rights to all, I vote "aye." Mr. TOWNSEND, explaining his vote, said. It has been stated here that there are now equal school rights, and because I

know that that this bill will not discrimin-

ate against the Germans, because the tax

money is not properly divided, I shall vote UNIFORM TEXT BOOKS, Mr. McHENRY, from the Committee on Education, returned his bill [M. R. 272] providing for a uniform system of text books in

the public schools, with amendment. Mr. CORY moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. BROWNLEE: I am opposed to this bill because it will allow, if not necessitate, the pain would settle in my eyes, which would a change of text books in the State and it offensive, and my food soured as soon as it enwill cost the school patrons in Indiana \$3,000,000, It will also take from the hands of Schools Trustees and put it in the hands of a board which will have no interest in your county or mine.

Mr. McHENRY: Gentlemen of this House can not question the Integrity of the eight members of the Educational Board of the State. They are honest, and certainty capable to adopt the best text books. They are all educated men. As it is now, before the Trustees of townships, there is too much jobbery-schools are too high. There is a wrong some where. The bill will not only give us good text books but very much cheaper. It there must be a job, let's have one instead of ninety-two. The chief egent of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., the school book publishers, less been on this floor lobbying against this bill. This indicates beyond dispute the of the State.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was agreed to by year 67, nays 23. CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT. Mr. Parten's Congressional Apportionment

bill [H. R. 422] coming up on second reading, being the special order for this hour, with majority and minority reports-Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the minority

report lay on the table. Mr. SAYRE made a point of order that this bill could not be made a special order without a two-thirds majority, and that it did not receive that vote this forenoon. The rules can not be changed without ten days notice, and that had not been given.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that the question before the House now was not the special order, but a motion to lay the minority report on the table.

made to put it there. I voted to place the | the idea of the election of this officer by the | Commissioners to allow \$35 to defray the ex. | Mr. SMITH, of Tippecance: Nothing is I Rendout, N. Y.

in order that has been gained by wrong Parlismentary ruling The SPEAKER: I hold that this motion to lay the minority report on the table is in order only as to this: Because it is the day for bills on second reading, and this bill comes up in my practice according to its number-if not a special order.

Mr. WILSON maintained that under the ruling of the Speaker was unfair. The motion to lay the minority report on the table was agreed to-year 55, nays 37. Mr. BMITH, of Tippecanoe, in explanation said. The minority report is the same as the present Congressional apportionment.

It is certainly fair enough for Democrats. I Mr. WILSON, when his name was called, raid that the minerity report was more favorable to Democrats than Rapublicans, I

shall vote "n . Mr. WILLLAMS demanded the previous question. The House seconded the demand by year d, nays 43, and under its operations the

C. Dave 41 Mr. FRENCH, explaining: The bill is unfair and I vote 'no Mr. GLAZEBROOK, when his name was carled, said: Democrat as I am I must vote

Mr. KELLISON: I can not vote for the

against it. I vote "no.

majority report was concurred in by year

bill. I am in favor of leaving well enough alone. Mr. LOUP: It is unfair, and we should not press such a measure. I vote 'no." Mr. McHENRY: It will return upon us to as sup the Democratic party. "No" Mr. MAUCK, of Harrison: It is the best

thirk for the State. "Aye." GOODING: I chearfully vale for the bill. No better one could be proposed.

Mr. PATIEN: Because it is for the in terest of the Democratic party I vote "yea." equality with individuals, but how can his Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe. Those who position on this question be explained with | know me know that I am no partienn. It is such sentiment? I know of no statute or | an outrage to divide a State as nearly equal law in the State compelling a person to pay | politically as this so as to give but two Republican Congressmen of the thirteen. A day of seckoping will come. I vote "no." Mr. WILSON: My vote is 'no," because, unlike the gentleman from Sullivan, | aim

higher than party power. The bill was read the second time. Mr. WILLIAMS demanded the previous

The demand was seconded by the House, and under its operations the bitl was ordered

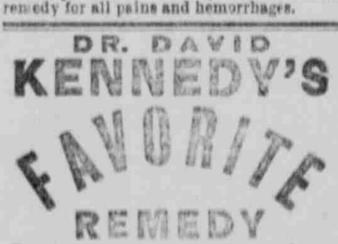
engrossed by yeas 57, nays 38, Mr. WILLIAMS moved to reconsider the vote just taken and to lay that motion on !

The latter motion was agreed-year 56, The House then adjourned.

More lambs are consumed for food in England in proportion to the number of sheep cents. He said. No rallroad can afford to grown than in any other country. And ures some salf-deniat to follow her in this matier. However, the result is that the number of lambs, which had been rapidly declining, has since greatly increased. The that the proportion of lambs to sheep is now 59 per cent., and there has been an increase of nearly 1,000,000 in the number of both, or about 4 per cent.

> Sir J. B. Laws says that a given weight of nitrogen, in the form of nitric acid, will produce more growth in the crop to which it is applied than the same peight of nitrogen in manure, but the influence of the nitrogen upon succeeding crops will be very much

The Learned and Eminent Scholar, Adrew D. White, President of Cornell University, Ithaca. N. Y., writes under date December 2, 1884: "Long experience has taught my family to prize Pond's Extract very highly and to regard it as one of the absolute necessities of house keeping." Such testimony should induce all families to at least try Pond's Extract, an invaluable



For the Curs of History and Liver Come. mining, Conscipation, and all deorders arising from an improve stage of the BLOOD, To women with rather saven one of the Min poon Druggicla. One links a bettle, of sources Dr. David Kennedy, Resident, N. V.

Running a Locomotive While Deathly Sick-Something the Passengers Did Not Know-A Physician Saves an ugineer. TAURTON, MASS.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rendout, N. Y.

DEAR SIE-I am an engineer on the Old Colony Railroad, and run the Fall River boat train between Fall River and Lowel, residing in Tanns ton. For ton years I suffered everything but death from dyspepsia. Often I had such bunding sten headaches that I could scarcely see. I think this was due partly to pregular habits or sating, and partly to the jar of the engine. Sometimes my head would shan like neuralgia, and again tered myl stomach. In fact my stomuch folt as though it were a great raw and sore surface, and what agony it rave purhaps you can imagine. in the summer and fall of 1870 when we had the heavy centennial travel, the constant jar brought on accute attacks nearly every week, and thought Ishould have to leave the road. But I kept at work until the next spring, when I grow so much worse that I could virtually eat nothing. and concluded that my labor, and my life, too. were about over.

Remember, that I had tried every medicina I heard of and had been treated by some of the best physicians in Taunton and Lowell. At this critical time DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVOR-ITE REMEDY was recommended to me. It was new to me, and with my experience of medicines, you can easily forgive me for saying that I had not a particulated faith in it. I had taken it but a few days when I began to

get better. The raw and sore feeling left my stomech, and the snapping pains left my head, and soon I was all right, and have been ever since, It is the only thing that ever did me least the jobbery now going on in this State, for that for completely out of my body. Now I keep firm now sells their readers in most all parts | KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY with me on my engine, and it goes wherever I go. Why, I bell ve FAVORITE REMEDY will oure anything. One night, a while ago, John Layton, an engineer who runs the main line boat train

com Boston, came on my engine sick as death, He was worn out with work, had a high fever, and was so nervous he almost broke down crying. 'Nonsense, John," I said, "cheer up, I'vegot something on my engine that will set you up in a iffr." I took out my bottle of FAVORITE REM-EDY, lifted his head and gave him a good dosc. He went to bed. Two days after I saw him looking as healthy as a butcher. "Dan," he said, what was that stuff you gave me the other night?" 'It was DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FA-VORITE REMEDY, Rondout, N. Y.," said I. "Well, I don't care whose Remedy it is, it's the thing for a man on a railroad." Bo say we al

Yours, etc., DANIEL FITTS. This preparation goes to the root of the disease by purifying the blood and rousing every organ into healthy action. It is useful at home, shops, in office-everywhere. Dr. David Kennedy, Physician and Surgeon,

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA. THE TEST: Flace a can top down on a hot store until heated, their remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. FOR APALTHYCLNESS HAS NEVER BEEN GERRISOFER. In a militon homes for a quarter of a seniory it has

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

shed the consumers rultable lost,

Br. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems For Light, Healthy Bread, The Bost Bry Hop FOR SALE BY OROCERS. ONICACO.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS. Notice to Contractors.

OFFICE OF CITY CIVIL ENGINEER, ) INDIANAPOLIS, February 11, 1885, Notice is hereby given that scaled proposals will

be received by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, on Monday Evening, March 2. 1885, as follows, to-wit: No. 11.-(8. O. 92, 1884). For grading, bowldering and curbing the south gutter of fort Wayne avenue, and paving with brick the son a sidewalk thereof, from New Jersey street to Central

That the south gutter and sidewalk of Fort Wayne avenue, from New Jersey street to Central avenue, be graded according to the stakes set by the City Civil Engineer on the original grade of said avenue, and the gutter bowldered to a width of nine (9) feet with the best quality of bowlders, placed upon twelve (12) inches of sand; howlders to be used whose longest diameter is greater than ten (10) nor less than four (4) inches: howiders to be thoroughly rammed and left uncovered until approved by the engineer, and finished with a two (2) inch coat of sand, and (7) feet of the inner portion of the sidewalk paved, when not already paved, with the best quality of smooth, bard-burned paving brick, placed upon eight (8) inches of good paving sand, brick to be thoroughly settled with a paver's official statement of live stock for 1884 shows | rammer and plank, and left uncovered until approved by the engineer, then finished with a halfinch coat of acreened sand, curb to be formed at sides and ends of said pavement by placing brick on longest edge, and the outer edge of the sidewalk curbed with the best quality of limestone; not less than four (t) feet in length, eighteen (18) inches wide, and four (4) inches thick; curb to be set on six (6) inches of sand. The wings of all street and alley crossings to be bowldered, and double walk stone laid therein; bowldering of wings to be bid on by square yard, and walk stone

by lineal foot All work to be done according to the above specifications, and to the entire satisfaction of the City Civil Engineer. The Common Council and Board of Aldermen reserve the right to reject any and all proposals for the above work. Price of bid must be written

City Civil Engineer, Sale for Street Improvement.

out in full and no erasures made.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the Mayor of the city of Indianapolis, Ind., and duly attested by the Clerk of said city, under the

corporate seal of said city, I will on SATURDAY, MARCH 14th, 1888,

Sell at public auction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described lot, or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be neceseary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as asseased against such premises for street improve-

ment and all costs, to witt Lot No. Ton (10), in Mukernan, Piercy & Vandos' aubdivision, in outlot One Hundred (100), in the city of Indianapolis, Marton County, Indiana, owned by Thomas F. Quill, against which la assessed the sum of forty-sight deliars and Lay pents (\$18.60) for atreet (mprovement, in favor of David A. Haywood, contractor,

DEAAC N. PATTIBON. CHLY Tronsucer. Indianapolis, ind., February 1915, 1885.

## SCROFULA

Vanderbill's Money Couldn't Hay It. The Acworth News and Farmer of this week says: Mrs. Elizabeth Baser, residing within three miles of Acworth, remarked that Vanderbill's fortune could not buy from her what als bottles of Swift's specific has done for her. Her statement is as follows: For thirty one years I have suffered almost douth from that horrible disease, scrofule. For years I was unable to do anything in keeping up my descente affairs. Last October I was induced to try nwift's Specific, and used two bottles, and was so much benefited by it that I

Johnson, which has almost entirely relieved me. I feel like a new person, and can do all my own bousework. Refore I took the m. M. M. my life was a burden, as my entire person was covered with sores, and in this miserable condition I did not care to live. I had tried every known remedy, and my case was generally regarded as incurable, had been treated by the best physicians to no avail. I most heartily recommend swift's specific to the affected.

purchased four more from Messrs. Northcut &

Messra, Northeut & Johnson, merchants at Acworth, say: We know Mrs, Elizabeth Baker personally; we are familiar with her case. She is highly esteemed in this community.

Rhoumatism Twenty Years.

I have been a sufferer from rneumatism for twenty years, at times with almost intolerable psin. I had the best medical treatment, and took all sorts of remedies, but without relief. Being reduced almost to a skeleton, and not being able to waik even with crutches. I was induced to try Swift's Specific, and it acted like a charm, and I am to-day entirely relieved. Have thrown away my crotches, and am in excellent health. I be-Here Swift's specific will cure the worst cases of

MRS, EZRA MERSHON, Macon, Ga., Aug. 4, 'S4. Communication.

WETUMPKA, Ala., Sept. 28, 1884.—About six years ago I became affleted with a very disagreeable skin disease, with large, dry sores and many crusted pimples on my face, hands and shoulder. The sore on my shoulder cat out a hole nearly an inch. deep, and the cancerous appearance of one of the sores near my eye alarmed me very much. I tried all kinds of treatment, but found nothing that seemed to affect the disease. I finally decided to try 8, 8, 8, on advice of a physician, and in a short time the scabs dropped from the sores and left my skin smooth and well, I consider 8, 8, 8, the greatest blood medicine made, and the only thing that will cure the disease with which I was affleted. I think my trouble was the result of a terrible attack of malarial fever, contracted while farming in the Taliapoosa River swamp. I can be

found at my office in the court-house at We-J. L. RHODES, Dep. Sheriff Elmore Co., Ala. Treatise on Blood and Sk Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Drawer 2,

Atlanta, Ga